**Conclusions**

The present study has sought to examine whether political orientation is a significant predictor of the language attitudes toward Catalan and Spanish in Palma de Mallorca and, if so, to explore what the relationship is between different political orientations and language attitudes toward both languages. An important contribution of this analysis is that political orientation has been found to be inextricably linked to the language attitudes of the population of Palma de Mallorca toward the two co-official languages of the Balearic Islands: Catalan and Spanish. This finding can help us understand why previous and current local governments, both progressive and conservative, have implemented certain language policies over the past decades, as well as the reaction of the Balearic society to the implementation of these policies. Consequently, this study contributes to previous literature examining the relationship between language policy and language attitudes and supports the idea that they mutually influence each other.

Additionally, the present study expands on the previous knowledge on the dynamic of the relationship between political orientation and language attitudes in the Balearic context in general, and in the city of Palma in particular. First, a clear division has been found between progressive and conservative people in terms of language attitudes. That is, people who self-identify as progressive exhibit positive language attitudes toward both Catalan and Spanish, with a stronger preference for Catalan, whereas people who self-identify as conservative exhibit very positive attitudes toward Spanish and not so positive attitudes toward Catalan. Second, it was also found that people who self-identify as progressive exhibit more positive attitudes toward bilingualism in the Balearic Islands than people who self-identify as conservative. Third, results also revealed two trends related to political orientation that have not been identified by prior studies. The first one has to do with the people who self-identified as centrists. It was found that the responses of this particular group aligned with different political orientation, more progressive or more conservative, depending on the nature of the statement: language attitudes or language use. The second one has to do with people who identified themselves ideologically as center-left. It was found that as political orientation moves toward the center, language attitudes become more neutral and less sided, that is, they become less influenced by political orientation. Contrary, as political orientation becomes more extreme, either to the left or to the right, attitudes toward one’s own languages become more acute and no longer neutral.

While this study provides interesting and relevant findings on the role of political orientation in the formation of language attitudes toward Catalan and Spanish in Palma, more studies are needed in order to explore the role of other factors that previous literature has identified as significant predictors as well. These factors include, but are not limited to, place of residence, mother tongue, age, and identity. Additionally, future studies focused on uncovering new factors related to the formation of language attitudes toward Catalan and Spanish in Palma, such as socioeconomic status, ethnic origin, and language use, are also needed. All in all, it is evident that the linguistic situation in the Balearic Islands in terms of language attitudes is complex, even forty years after the implementation of a legal framework that aimed at regulating the role of Catalan and Spanish in the archipelago.